Bosros, Thursday, Jan. 6, 1859.
The shi s John H. Jarvis, ashore on Beach Island, the miles below Castine, has bilged, and is full of years to her lower deck. She will be stripped, as here is no prospect of getting her off.

Norrous, Thursday, Jan. 6, 1859.
The schooner M. A. Neil, from Mobile for New-York, with cotton and Naval stores, is ashore 25 miles below Cape Henry. The cargo will be saved in a damaged condition, but the vessel will probably prove a total loss.

The brig Gaugers, reported missing, has arrived at Demarara.

The condition of the bark Octavia, before reported,

Boston, Thursday, Jan. 6, 1859.

The bark Crucce, from Boston for Nos-York, reports off Cape Cod last night, abe ran into schooner Falcon and sunk her in two minutes. The bark lost bewsprit and forston gallant mast. She has anchored behind Thacker's Island, and will be towed back to Boston this evening by the steamer R. B. Forbes.

Sours, Jan. 6—Sandown.

Wind south and fresh; weather heavy.

Love Branch, Jan 6—Sundown.

One brig off the shore, and two ships in the S. E. theg.

The steamer Blinds is outside the bar, bound out; slao a brig, with Everett & Brown's signal, bound in.

Sandy Hook, Jan. 6—Sandown.

One bark end six brigs are a oing up the bay, and one bark is passing the Hook, bound in. Wind south and fresh.

U. S. Supreme Court.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1859. No. 35,-The United States vs. John A. Sutter. Argument continued.

FROM ALBANY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 6, 1859. The machinery of legislation is being put into working order as rapidly, perhaps, as the necessities of the case would seem to require. A large number of bills have been already introduced into both Houses, and one "little bill," in which mem-bers are personally interested, passed through both Houses to-day, under a suspension of the rules, in about one hour's time. It was an act to furnish Members, officers and reporters with the usual stabeen for several years past for the Clerks of the Senate and Assembly to draw orders in favor of those entitled to stationery (\$30), on such houses as the applicant should desire. This year Mr. Con-troller Church addressed the following circular to the Clerks of the Senate and Assembly, viz:

The Clerks of the Senate and Assembly, viz:

SEC. 7. The Controller is hereby probibited from furnishing
the members and officers of the Legislature with stationery in
the manner new provided, and the Clerks of oither house arforthorized and required to furnish the members and officers and
reporters thereof with the requisite scoppy of stationary per
inives, and newspapers, the aggressic amount for each member
and a fineer and reporter not to exceed the sum of \$30, and its
be paid for out of the Treasury, but nothing in this section shall
be construed to prevent the Controller from furnishing the clinical
of the two Houses with the requisite amount of stationary for
recording the official proceedings in the manner new provided.

SEC. 8 Sections 13 and 14 of said title are hereby amended to
read as follows:

13. The Clerks of the Senate and Assembly shall accoun SEC. 13. The Certain of mediate session for any moneys a caired by them, and shall formish to him satisfactory eviden that the obserge contained in their accounts are correct and re-sonable, and all accounts and vouchers for the expenses pravid-in the last two preceding actions of this act shall be present for audit at the end of each menth, and shall, as far as practic

for audit at the end of each menth, and shall, as far as practicable, include all expenses and payments up to the time of rendering anch accounts. The Controller shall make such rules and regulations with reference to this and the two preceding sections of this act, and to enforce the observance of the farme, as to him shall seem proper. (Casp. 550, Laws of 1833)

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Albany, Dec. 29, 1858.

To the Cierks of the Scante and Assembly:

In compliance with the foregoing provisions of the statute, I have adopted the following regulations:

1. The Cierk of each House will keep a book, in which an account shall be opened with each member and other person entitled to stationery, and in which shall be charged in detail all articles delivered to such member or person which may be ordered as hereatter provided, with the price of each article placed oppesite the same.

provided, with the price of each article placed oppesite the same.

2. For the purpose of facilitating the prompt delivery of the articles specified, and to avoid confusion, the Clerk of each House will cause to be printed a quantity of blark orders, and deliver to each member or person entitled to stationery, from time to time, as many as may be necessary. Upon receiving an order specifying the kind and quantity of articles desired, and eighed by the person entitled to the same, the Clerk will corply with the same by immediately delivering the articles named, subject only to the qualifications and limitations contained in the aforesaid act.

3. The respective Clerks will carefully preserve all brders for stationery and present the same upon accounting to this Department for moneys advanced, and no allowance will be made for stationery or other articles furnished in pursance of the foregoing act exception the presentation of such orders as vouchers, accompanied with satisfactory evidence by affidavit or otherwise, that all articles charged have been actually delivered and received by the persons respectively entitled and the same.

5. E. Churken, Controller. delivered and received by the persons respectively on Litied to the same. S. E. Church, Controller.

Under the impression that somebody was likely to speculate in "red tape and penknives" at the expense of members, and without any saving to the State, a bill was introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Law, which was read the usual number of times, and passed by 118 affirmative votes, and none in the negative. The bill simply legalizes the custom heretofore adopted, viz.: that the Clerks of the Senate and Assembly, when applied to by those entitled to receive stationery, shall draw orders for the same on such stationer as the recipient may elect. The bill was sent immedi ately to the Senate, and was returned with the indersement of that body in a remarkably brief space of time, considering the usually slow and dig-mified movements of the "Upper House." It is quite possible that the alacrity with which the Legislature proceeded to disregard the commands of the Controller, might have been hightened by a lively remembrance of certain constructive mileage member of the Canal Board a few years ago.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, the following re-Intion was adopted:

Resolved, That the Centroller of the City of New York be requested to report fortiswith to this House the amount of necessaries confirmed by the Common Council of said city for the years 1858, 1857, 1856, 1855 and 1854.

This resolution refers to the local assessments for the opening, widening, paving, &c., of streets, and is wholly independent of the annual tax levy. The sum raised from the owners of property i very considerable, smounting, it is believed, to from one to two millions of dollars for each of the

years named in this resolution.

The annual reports of the Controller and Bank Commission, which have already been forwarded to you were laid on the desks of members to-day

Mr. GOVER gave notice of a bill to compel all country banks to redeem their notes at par in th city of New-York; Mr. OPDYKE, of a bill to amend the Life Insurance Act; Mr. Shaw, of a bill to prevent illegal voting; Mr. Spencer, to reorganprevent illegal voting: Mr. SPENCER, to reorganize the Alms-House Department of New-York.

Messrs. SPENCER and LAW each introduced Registry bills—that of the former being referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages, and the lat-

ter to the Judiciary Committee.
On motion of S. S. CHILDS, a resolution was

adopted calling for information as to the number of scholars taught at the Free Academy in New-York, the annual expenses of the institution, the original cost of the grounds and building, &c. The Assembly passed a bill appropriating \$8,000 for postage sembly passed a bill appropriating \$8,000 tof postage on legislative documents. An ineffectual attempt was made in the Assembly to-day to adjourn over till Monday afternoon, ostensibly to give the Speaker an opportunity to make up the Standing Committees. The movement would have succeeded had not Mr. Brockway wickedly, and with tables afterthanks, which make the standard to table the standard to malice aforethought, moved to table the resolution and demanded the Yeas and Nays thereon. Mr. Brockway's motion was adopted 62 to 58. sume the Speaker was not very anxious for the adjournment as he voted against it. Leave of absence was granted to 22 members, and the Assem-

In the SENATE the President added the names of Messrs. Laffin and Ely to the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred so much of the

Mr Ames gave notice of a bill relative to the Harbor Masters of New-York, which is understood to provide that no Harbor Master shall employ a deputy on pain of dismissal from office; and in case any Harbor Master shall receive directly or indirectly any valuable. Governor's Message as relates to Quarantine. rectly any valuable consideration for services as Harbor Master, beyond his legitimate fees he Master, beyond his legitimate fees shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and liable to imprisonment for not less than six months, nor

more than two years.

Mr. TRUMAN introduced a bill making an appro-

priation for the New-York State Inebriste Asylum. which was referred to a select Committee.

Mr. Brandreru introduced a bill to amend the

law of libel, as far as publishers and news-venders are concerned, in such way that the prosecutor in libel suits shall be obliged to prove malice. libel suits shall be obliged to prove malice.

The SPEAKER of the Assembly announced the following appointments to-day:

Put Master-Hops Mages of Struben.

Assistant Path Master-James H. Wild of Columbia.

Assistant Seppont-at-Arms-Chas D. Easten of Montgomery.

Iron Keepers- Ladies' Gallery, George H. Knapp, Gentiemen's Gallery, H. B. Baxter, Gattarangus; Cloak Room, T. B.

Rice, Otsego; Do. J. S. Matthews, New-York; South Gaze, E.

Johnson, Delawara.

belaware.

the Assembly Chamber-Henry Drum, Ronas-laer.
Voiney Eaton, Herkimer. Mr. Richardson, the Clerk of the Assembly.

Journal Clerk-Corne to S Underwood of Cavus County.

Journal Clerk-Corne to S Underwood of Cavus County.

Departy Clerks-Luther Caldwell of Rockland, Abel Godardof.

Lawrence, Laurin L. Rose of Wayne, Philander R. Jenings of Long Island. ings of Long Island.
Assistant to the Journal Clerk—Jerome A. Lake of Livingston.
Clerk's Messenger—Thou as F. Hardy.
Bank Messenger—Daniel W. Merchant.

GOV. PACKER'S MESSAGE.

The Governor of Pennsylvania begins his mes sagewith the gratifying announcement that, notwithstanding the troubles of the year, the finances are in an excellent condition, the Treasurer's receipts, up to Nov. 30, being \$1,130,778 35, while

the expenditures were \$3,775,857 06, leaving the excess of \$363,921 29. Of the public debt there was paid \$421,494 55. On public improvements \$341,-036 18 was expended, and \$35,070 06 received, lesving an excess of expenditure of \$245,966 52. After crediting these extraordinary expenditures and deducting extraordinary receipts from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Girard Bank, the true balance for the fiscal year is \$903,382 36.

The public debt is \$39,268,111 16, to meet which tie State owns well-secured bonds received from the sale of the public works amounting to \$11,181,000. The Governor thinks that, with the existing sources of revenue, and the observance of strict economy, this

revenue, and the observance of strict economy, this sum may be reduced, during the current year, at least one million of dollars, pradently adding that "The present would appear to be the most appropriate time, when our nation is at peace, and when health and reasonable prosperity prevail within our own borders, to greatly reduce the public debt. We have but to carefully husband our legitimate resources, avoiding extravagant and unnecessary appropriations, and practicing a proser economy is all the departments of practicing a proper economy is all the departments of Government, to render the entire extinguishment of our debt a fixed fact within a very brief period. To carefully guard the public treasury at this interesting carefully guard the public treasury at this interesting epech in our financial history is so manifestly the duty of the public authorities that I cannot for one moment believe that any other policy will be proposed. If there he any who, relying on the improved condition of the finances of the State, would encourage the adoption of new schemes for depleting the Treasury, or would cut off the sources of our present revenue, and thus reduce it, let all such efforts, coming from whatever quarter they may, be sternly resisted. Let Pennsylvania be just before she is generous."

Gov. Packer recites at some length the circumstant of the State Canala to

stances connected with the sale of the State Canals to the Sunbury and Eric Railroad Company, and congratulates the people upon the encouraging prospect f the early completion of that road. "A large amount of work has been done on the line of the road during the past season, and at this time very considerable portions of the road are graded and rapidly approach-

ing completion. It is the opinion of the President of the Company that within two years the work will be entirely finished, so that cars will be running directly from the City of Pailadelphia to the Harbor of E ie. He considers "that the public welfare will, in every respect, be vastly promoted by the transfer of the management of the public works from the State to 'individual owners. The short experience that we have had already proves conclusively that the Commenwealth is greatly the gainer, in a financial point of view, and it has been equally demonstrated that the people at large have been as well, if not better, accommodated by the change." He recommends the abolition of the Board of Caral Commissioners. He remarks that by the disposal of the public lands and public works, Governmental action has become greatly simplified, and may be more so, if the Legislature refuses its aid to the lobby-adding that "it is as 'remarkable as it is propitious, that an era which has thus relieved the State authorities of burdens that consisted either of mere material interests or the care of local administration-committing the one to the local sovereignty of the people, and the other to private or associated enterprise-should also present for consideration and promotion intellectual and moral claims of peculiar importance."

The system of public education is regarded as "the

first object of solicitude." During the year ending last June, 628,201 pupils were instructed in the public schools at a cost of \$2,497,632 41. The Governor recommends the organization of a Department of Publie Instruction, which shall have in charge the collection, arrangement and practical deductions from popuation and industrial statistics; from natural def such as deafness and dumbness, blindness and lunacy from crime in its various forms and developments, together with such control over all the literary and scistific institutions in the State as shall bring their full andition into view. But there must also be Teachers' Schools-the want of which is grievous. Of 12,828 teachers outside of Philadelphia, only 5,087 are reported as "qualified;" while 5,387 are returned as medium," and 2,323 as "nufit." The Governor thicks the mode proposed by the act of May, 1857, which places the teacher on the same footing as regards the State with the other professions, the best one. In consequence of the firsneial difficulties of the year, this plan has not had a fair trial. The passage of a law guaranteeing a moderate payment to each chool established under the act is recommended.

After a few excellent remarks upon the utility of Agricultural colleges, and the care which is their due rom the State, the Governor comes to the State Banks. He recommends a careful inquiry into the present condittion of the Tioga and Crawford County Banks and the Bank of Shamokin, in order to see whether the cortinuance of their charters may or may not be injurious to the Commonwealth-in which case there an be no doubt of the power and duty of the Logislature to repeal the acts of incorporation.

The positions of the Governor's Inaguaral Address against a further increase of Banks under the present system, and against the issue of small notes, are reiterated, and he again urges such a change in the laws as to insure the redemption of bills by the pledge f United States or State stocks, upon a plan similar a that in use in this State.

After referring to the reports of the several Departnents, and commending the charitable and reformary Intitutions of the State to the care of the Legis ature, the Governor adverts to the question of the tariff. He favore an increase of protective duties, and thinks, with the President, that these should be specific instead of ad valorem.

In closing his Message, Gov. Packer arrays hi neelf by the side of Judge Douglas upon the Kansas quesin. He condemns the theory that it is the duty of Congress to protect Slavery in the Territories, and denies that any construction favoring such theory can fairly be given to the Dred Scott decision. He also condemns the theory that this country must eventually become all Free or all Slave, and plants himself broadly upon the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, which he calls the "life blood of our free institution " and the palladium of our safety." Applying this to the question of State Rights, he deprecates the overshadowing influence of the Federal Government, and recommends watchfalness.

-The Washington correspondent of The Baltimare Sun says that Colons, the name of the new Territory, comes from Christopher Colon, or Columbus.

-The Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer has been sold to Mr. Albion K. Moore, once one of the editors and proprietors of The Savannah Republican.

COURT OF APPEALS, Jan. 6. - Present all the COURT OF AFFRAIS, Jan. 6.—Present an authorized and the trial ordered by cefault. 4. sgawam Eank agt Donne; arpred; Mr. John H. Reynolds for appellant; Mr. N. Hill for respondent. 5., 21, 32, 62, 884, arruck off. 19, Blaff agt Cleaton; argued; Mr. E. F. Bullard for appellant; Mr. John H. Reynolds for respondent. 80, reserved for 19th. 40, 63, 81, reserved for 19th. THE LOSS OF THE C. VANDERBILT. A PASSENGER'S ACCOUNT.

From The Boston Traceler, Jan. 6.

It was announced in this city yesterday moreing that the Stonington and New-York steamer Vande-bits had been lost by running upon the rocks at Race Point, Fisher's Island (within a mile of the place where the steamer Atlantic was lost with so many of her passengers several years sicce), but in the present case the gratifying announcement was added that every soul on board—passengers, officers and crew— had been safely landed, thus confining the loss to the vessel a serious one indeed but not to be put in the ressel, a serious one indeed, but not to be put in the vesses, a serious one indeed, but not to be put in the balance against the safety of a single human being. We have obtained from Mr. Phibrick, Mail Agent, who reached this city with a portion of the mails at 5 o'clock p. m. yesterday, the following account of the disaster: The steamer Vanderbilt, Capt. Frazee, left New-

The steamer Vanderbilt, Capt. Frazee, left New-York at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, the weather at the time fair, but the clouds indicating an approaching storm. Write the weather continued clear enough to see the lardmarks, the passage was made in the usual style. After passing Huntington, about 7½ p. m., slow commenced falling, and though open and light at first, it soon became so dense that nothing could be seen beyord the vessel. She was kept going, however, at moderate speed, and the lead was hove as rapidly as possible. In this style, feeling her way along, she proceeded. The last departure she took, was the bearing of the light of Saybrook, and making sure of her course, she continued until a making sure of her course, she continued until a quarter before four on Tuesday morning, the last cast of the lead showing her in 25 fathoms, and immediately after she struck a rack on the Race Point, Fisher's Island, shout 12 miles from New London. The shock was very severe; all the efforts made by her officers and crow to get her off proved pravailing, as she had run on for a distance of at least tweety feet, and proved to be hard and fast. At this time the vessel was, as it were, bounding from every blow of the waves, with evident continued increase of the original injury. She had on board 7 passengers, of whom fitteen were females, with two or three children, making, with the officers and crew, a total of over 100 carriers.

Finding that nothing could be done for the years! Capt. Frazee and his officers at once turned their at-tention to the safety and comfort of those intrasted to

Capt. Frazee and its officers at once torned their attention is the safety and comfort of those intrasted to their care, and who, without exception, women as well as mer, behaved throughout the trying circumstances in which they were placed, as Mr. Philbrick expressed it, in the most heroic marner.

In the first place one of the crew was sent ashere in a small boat to accertain the name of the island. Measures were then taken to make all hands comfortable for the night. Bedding was brought from the lower cabins to the upper saloers, and thus all calmly but anxiously awaited the approach of dawn. When the boat first went on she made but little water, but the action of the waves soon increased the original injury, and at the ebb of the tide the hog braces were bicken and the boat left a wreck upon the rocks, with from four to six feet of water beneath her. Early in the day of Tuesday the passengers were landed by the small boat, into which they were lowered, and from which they scrambled over the rocks to a "wrecking house," but a short distance from the shore. This house contained a large room, with a pine floor made house," but a short d stance from the said of the house contained a large room, with a pine floor made to preserve the building should the waters flow upon the island.

Here they were made as comfortable as possible, being supplied plentifully with food from the boat and with light by lanterns hung around. A neighboring hay-cock was reattered about the floor, and a portion of the room was partitioned off for the accommodation of the ladies. Here the day and succeeding night were passed quite pleasantly, Mr. Pailbrick, accompanied by a passenger, making an excursion during Tuesday, to a farm hoose at some distance, through a deep anow, to inform the inmates of their situation. From this house a number of wagons were sent to convey the females to a better place, but the weather was so threatening that they concluded to pass the night where they were. The captain, officers and a portion of the crew spent Tuesday night on board the vessel; but all who desired it had full liberty to sleep at the wreck-house on shore. At 12 oclock on Wednesday morning, the steamer Plymouth Rock, from New-York, was seen from the Vanderbilt, passing on her way to Stonington. Lights were displayed, but they were not seen from the Plymouth Rock, and there was no rockets on board the Vanderbilt for use in such an emergency.

there was no recated.

In such an emergency.

During Tuesday, arrangements had been made with
Mr. Neyes, the owner of a schooner of about two
hundred tuns, on the western shore of the Island, to Mr. Neyes, the owner of a sandoner of noods two hundred time, on the western shore of the Island, to take the passengers to New-London, and early on Wednesday morning a number of ox wagons and other conveyances arrived to take them to the place of debarkation. In the mean time the Revenue Cutter James Campbell, Capt. Geo. Clark, hove in sight, and sent a Lieutenant on shore to offer all the assistance in their power, but as a bargain had already been made with Mr. Noyes, his offer was conteously declined. He tendered a passage to Mr. Philbrick, the mail agent, which was accepted, and with all the letter mails and a portion of the newspaper mails. Mr. P. left the island, and, via New-London and Stoning-len, reached the city as before stated at about 5 p. m. When he left the passengers were being conveyed across the island to the schooper. The steamer Plymouth Rock also came up from Stonington, the propeiler Osceole, and also a number of wrecking vessels, but owing to the state of the weather they were unable to be of much service, ithough every aid was offered.

offered.

The passengers during their twenty-four hours' stay in the wrecking-house of the almost desert island, held a prayer meeting, and also a meeting in regard to the accident, in which the courage, coursesy, and seamanship of the officers and crew were highly commended. They saved all of their haggage and personal property, if we except a pair of shoes, which an aged Irisa Iemale lost while clambering over the recks. The freight of Harden & Co. was also all saved, and probably the freight of the vessel, consisting of cotton, wool, hogs, flour, &c., will be saved in raved, and probably the freight of the vessel, consist-ing of cotton, wool, begr, flour, &c., will be saved in a damaged state. The vessel, in the opinion of Capt. Frazec, will be a total loss, though the machinery may possibly be got out. The Vanderbilt was about eleven years old, but was

every way a stout and well forushed boat, having en lately repaired, and was on her first trip East, after going again upon the route, when the accident eccurred. She is valued at about \$150,000, and is not

Mr. Philbrick describes the scene of the wreck in its wintry aspect as sublime in the extreme, the surf as it best upon the rocks and shore striking up for fifty feet or more.

fifty feet or more.

The rescued passengers were brought here in special trains, and reached the city at a late hour last night, fatigued at their lengthened exposure, but grateful that their lives had been spared amid the fearful dangers to which they had been exposed.

From The New-London Star.
The steamer C. Vanderbilt, of the Stonington line, The steamer C. Vanderfoll, of the Sciengelon me, went ashore yesterday (Tuesday) morning, on Fisher's Island. Below will be found the particulars, for which we are indebted to First Livet, Carron, of the United States revenue cutter James Campbell, Capt. Clark, who dispatched the cutter in charge of Lient, C. to

the scene:

The Varderbilt left New-York on Monday afternoon at her usual hour, 4p m. Off Huntington it became thick and commenced snowing, and an effort was made to make Bartlett Reef light-boat, but it failed in consequence of the snow and high wind. After this the pict telt his way with the lead until the boat struck on the rocks, at do clock Tuesday moraine, a little to a the rocks, at 40 clock Tuesday morairg, a little to a north and east of Race Point, near the governthe north and east of Race Point, hear the government boat-house, about thirty yards from the shore. Immediately before she struck she was in ten fathems of water. The crew and passengers remained on beard until ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, the storm still raging violently. A best was then lowered, a party went ascore, and found the government boat-house, containing stove, &c. They immediately made a fire and got the lady passengers, incost them into the house, where they were made imme listely made a fire and got the lady passengers, nine of them, into the house, where they were made comfortable. The boat was discovered this morning from New-London, when several vessels and steamers went to her, but it was so rough that they could not go slongside. She had 70 passengers and they were taken to West Harbor by teams, where they were put on board a schooner chartered for the occasion, and taken to Stonington, and sent over the Stonington taken to Stonington. No one was injured. The taken to Stenington, and sent over the Sconington road to their destination. No one was injured. The best is a valuable one, and this is her first trip with new boilers, &c. She had no insurance. It seems to be the usanimous opinion that she will go to pieces, being briged in two places. We learn tout had she gene ashere a few rods from where she did, the loss of life must have been great. Licut. Carson brought the United States mails in charge of United States route agent, Mr. Philbreck, who accompanied them to Provider ce via Shore route."

We learn from a passenger on the Vanierbilt that before she struck they threw over the anchor, and the cable partied, when she drifted on the rocks. Our informant speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of Capt. Frazee, and of the discipline maintained on

formant speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of Capt. Frazee, and of the discipline maintained on board the best. Everything was done for the safety and comfort of the passengers. Capt. Frazee, after the passengers had been landed in safety, nearly fainted from exhaustion, and was quite ill when our informant left, who came with a few others in a fishing smack, before the schooner had arrived for the main body of the passengers. We cheerfully publish the following card, signed by a large number of the passengers:

We the undersigned, passengers by the seamboat Vanderbilt from New York for Schmigton, on the wening of Jan 3, 135s, cannot separate without first expressing our united thanks to Capt. Wim H. Frazee and his others, for their uniting satisfacts and watchful alternion to the safet, and comfort of u. all,

eipilire and alacrity displayed by each and every officer and mant under him, we owe the security of mind we each and all felf under the critical chrometances. To which we were placed, and are indebted for the sele landing of every man, we man and shill without the sightest accident.

We examine these without bearing our surfeed t attimany to the tender interfall extended to the women and children, and the reasons supplies sent to us in our temperary destination at hace Point.

Boston, Thursday, Jan. 6, 1859.
The steamer C. Vanderbilt's passengers arrived here this morning. It is said she will be a total loss.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Chamber was held last evening at Clinton Hall, P. Prair, esq., in the chair. The attendance was larger than usual.

Mesers, Waston Case, Henry Stokes, Alfred M. Coffer, Jessh Oakes, Joseph P. Sanger, Wm. Morrison, ir., F. W. Reynolds, Geo. Moke, Wm. Waitewright, Geo. A. Bennett, Frederick Lacey, Wm. B. Spanhling and F. S. Winston were elected members of the Chamber.

hamber. Mr. Royal Phelps was elected a member of the

Mr. Royal Phelps was elected a member of the Committee of Arbitration.

Mr. Caleb Barstow was reappointed a Director of the Merchants' Clerks Library.

Gov. Morgan addressed a note to the President, resigning his position as Trustee of the Merchants' Clerks Sevings Institution. Laid on the table.

Mr. Caleb Barstow stated that Mr. Uplyke was about to introduce a bill into the Levislature for the

about to introduce a bill into the Legislature for the modification of the Usury law, and he thought the Chamber could best support him by a memorish to the Legislature. He had prepared a draft which he would

The President suggested that it would be better to refer the subject to a committee, and call a special needing upon the subject. There were members of the Chamber who differed as to the means of effecting

the desired object.

Mr. Barstow thought as this was not a new subject there was no reason why it should not be taken

prow.

The PRESIDENT said the subject of collisions at sea was first on the list for action.

Mr. BROWER mo ed that the usury subject be referred to the Committee on the Usury Law, with power.

Mr. De Preside Codes thought that, as there were differences of opinion, any memorial should be submitted to the Chamber before it was seat to Albany.

The matter was referred to the Committee to report.

The matter was referred to the Committee to report.
Mr. R. B. MISTURY presented the following report
from the Committee on the proposed location of Quarentire on the West Bank:
The Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to
consider the communication of his Honor the Mayor, in relation

Strine on the West Bank:

The Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to consider the communication of his Honor the Mayor, in relation to the proposed location of a Quarantine station on the West Bark, begieve respectfully to report:

That the Committee have held several meetings on the subject, and considered it with that care sud attention which were cemanded both by the importance of the projection itself and the respect due to the source from which it was communicated to the m. The Committee were upanimously of opinion that their at en-

ion should be directed—firstly, to the consideration of the prob-ble effect of the proposed structures upon the Ship Channel, of secondly to the possibility of these structures being made ermans of and adapted to the purposes of a Quarantine for the

coming to a judgment upon these points, the Committee been greatly inducted to Prof. Bache of the United States rbor. olect submitted by his Honor the Mayor contemplate.

the execution a breakwaiser 2000 feet in leventh, and of piers for vessels within the same. It would be marry on a line with the same. It would be marry on a line with his main Ship Chauned; and it will be observed, by the report of Prof. Barbe, which is fully concurred in by the Committee, that it may produce the most especially disastrous effects upon the Swash Channel, the most important outlet of this port after the mans Ship Channel.

It is also very doubtful whether any structure could be excelled, so as to last permanently, on a foundation having for its support so unstable a material as that of which the W. . Show the

structures, however carefully erected, by undermining their foundations.

It would also appear from the testimony of the officer of the Harbor Sorvey that the space within the breakwater might be expected to become files with sand and other deposits of the expected to become files with sand and other deposits of the currents, in the same way in which the bank itself ma been formed. If these deposits should be partially emposed of clay or other material, to give them consistency, they might prossibly be removed by dredging, but if her were chiefly of sand, dredging would be in adequate for the purpose.

Another most importanteonsine ration is that the Ship-Channel at the point proposed is entirely unsuitable for an anchoring at the point proposed is entirely unsuitable for an anchoring at the point proposed is entirely unsuitable for an anchoring a winds between north-east and south-east, and there would be many days, even in Summer, when lighters could not safely lie beside vessels there. Moreover, the Ship-Channel is here so marrow that the presence of a Quarantine flest would serfauly obstruct the ordinary navigation, and interfers with the course of vessels soing to or coming from sea, and there would be reason to apport-print the most serious societies, particularly in rough and stormy weather.

It appears, moreover, from the statements of the officers of the

to apprehend the most serious accidents, particularly in rough and stormy weather.

It appears, moreover, from the statements of the officers of the Harbot Survey, that there has not been any examination of the character of the deposit which forms the West Bank; and, without information on that point, the Committee deem it utterly impossible that any reliable estimate can be formed of the cost of the proposed piers and breakwater, and instead of an expenditure of \$574.000, as contemplated in the communication of the Mayor, it would not be surprising if twice, or even four, times that sum should be required.

It is size a subject for most estious consideration that if the proposed structures should give way, they would form a most injurious obstruction to the navigation of the sulp-examol, and one, tee, which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to remove For the reasons above stated, the Committee regret that they examot report favorably upon the project submitted to the Chambers.

ber by his Henor the Mayor.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

BENJ B SHERMAN, J. D. JONES.

EZRA NYE, ROBERT S. MINTURN,

JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr.,

Mr. BROWER moved the acceptance and adoption
of the report and that a copy be sent to the Mayor.

Adopted.

Mr. John J. Brower, of the Committee on Mr. John J. Brower, of the Committee on Collisions at Sea, whose report we printed in May last, presented a memorial to be submitted to Congress, praying for the adoption of some international system or law, for the adjustment of liabilities accruing from collisions at sea. The special case had in view was the secure of the back Adriatic by the French Government, and her confiscation by the French Courts, as a compensation to the owners of the French Steamship Lyonasia. The memorialist draft and the proposed law, as submitted by Mr. Brower were as follows:

The Hancroble the Scante and Home of Expressionations of the Ested States:

The memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New York respectfully represents that the frequent occurrence of collisions

The memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of collisions cetfully represents that the frequent occurrence of collisions sea, and the great value of property destroyed by these una-idable accidents, have occasioned deep statisty in the minds of

shie accidents, three cocasioned are years. In the said ship-owners, but and ship-owners, so of disasters, not necessarily im a more culpability than the ordinary accidents of the sea, are involved in Habilities which might prove minous to of wenth, while they have no power to prevent or control of wenth, while they have no power to prevent or control of wenth, while they have no power to prevent or control of the said of

men of weath, while they have no power to prevent or control such disasters.

At the present time these lesses are adjudirated by local laws, according to the place in which the trials may take place, and by laws differing in their provisions in different countries. These decisions are often oppressive and, evilupe, as frequently errorsous as to the assumed facts—it being difficult, from the very nature of these societations arrive at the trial sepecially in cares where the testimony is conflicting.

Your memo labits regard the law of 1851, limiting the liability of ship-conners in cases of collision, as being but partial as a reliability of the control of the societal properties of the societal properties. The properties of the properties of the societal properties of the properties of the properties of the properties.

Your memorialists believe that a law leaving "the loss where of the properties of the properties of them in the course of fiftenity negotiation. They search this conclusion from the evident injustice of the prevailing laws, and in the belief that, when once brought seriously to the attention of the world, the abstractive of prevailing in the present unjust system would be apparent.

It is should be alleged that without these severe liabilities.

arent. It it should be alleged that without these severe liabilities

It is should be alleged that without these severe liabilities these actions would be more frequent, your memortalists would point to a better roundly to consist in severe punishment, by this and imprisonment, of the effecting commander and efficies of the ship country to be effecting commander and colleges to the country of the loss—where outpuble negligenous could be proved. Your memorialists would suggest too; that a regard to personal safety would always operate as a motive to estition in the commanders and officers of ships.

In the ordinary usage of trade, the underwriter indeemolies the owner of property for loss by collision. The right to claim from the owners of the offending or motivally offending sup ounce to be regarded by them as of much value, and the right is in truin of bett little value, from the difficulty of obtaining testimously to establish a claim.

Bodeving that the present provisions of law are not needed for the prevention of loss by collision, and that they are burdenous and unjust in their operation, your memorializes trust that

mony to establish a chiem.

Bedeving that the present provisions of law are not needed for the prevention of loss by collision, and that they are burdensome and anjust in their operation, your memorialists trust that the estylect will receive the early attention of your honorable bodies, and that referse well be granted by proper amendments of the existing laws, and by negotiation, with foreign powers, that they may cooperate in granted by proper amendments of the existing laws, and by negotiation, with foreign powers, that they may cooperate in granted by proper amendments of the existing laws, and to proposed law.

As not to limit pecuniary liabilities, and to punish willful or wanten perpetuators in cases of Maritime collision. But exacted by the Secule and House of Expresentatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

SECTION I. in all cases of collisions between skips or visuals upon the high seas, or open the lakes, hays and rivers of the United States, he owner or owners of either on any of such ships or vessels, have to the owner or owners of any other of such ships or vessels into the laber, in pecuniary damages, to one owner or owners of any other of such ships or vessels, more to the order where there thereupon, nor to any other person or persons interested themelon. Nor shall the owners of our vessels, which may be lost or damaged by collision as aforesaid, he dable to any shippers, owners' consignees or underwriters, for any laws or damage which may occur to cargo lades on board such collision ships and wanges of the collision of the underwriters for tany and all of them too far as they may be insured, shall be at his and their own risk for wanters interest her or the or the passage and collision on risk for wanters, and to be settled according to the content of the other.

Side 3. All cases of collision in the same transmer as in cases of the other.

Side 3. All cases of collision to the high seas, or upon the lakes, busy and frivers of the United States, which shall happen by t

time brought in cont. At with another by the willful malter prereceitated act as a stressid, shall be pitracy, and the arts as afteread guilty or the act shall be putracy, and the arts as afteread guilty or the act shall be punished as titrate BSC. 4 Ou and after the possesse of this set, neither we not their owners shall upon a wit set of affectightness or martine contract, be subject to any common law liability this person, consignes, underwriters, or other presents, for any a time-giracter or the consequence of their principles, although such different and the consequences thereof may be traceable, directly matched. remotely, to the mistakes or delikts of the masters and marinets, in the mistakes or delikts of the masters and marinets, makes the naid vesselowaters or their mitherized against for them, shall have contrasted for a premium of insurance, to become insurers against the disasters aforesaid and their consequences.

See & Alliams now in force, whether by statute or by users, reconstant or custom, which are inconsistent with this act, he hereby repealed.

The

The memorial and draft of an international law were adopted, and the Committee authorized to take the necessary steps for presenting them to Congress.

Mr. Walter S. Galeriths presented a memorial to the Governor and Legislature, praying that the Caval Enlargement be completed as early as possible. Adopted, and ordered to be forwarded to Albany in conjunction with a report on the steam navigation of

the canale, adopted at a previous meeting.

Capt. E. E. Monday presented a memorial to the
Legislature praying that the law compelling merchants, under five and imprisonment, to employ the Port Warders, may be amended by the repeal of its

Fort Warders, may be amended by the repeal of its compulsory provisions. Adopted.

Br. Brower called the attention of the Chamber to the proposed location of Quarantine upon an island of five acres to be located upon Orchard Shoals, and characterized it as the most ridiculous project he had ever learned. Such a spot, when divided into the necessary streets and lanes, would after about 5thy building lets, which would be insufficient for hospitals and resi-dences alone, without giving any room for warehouses. It we near the island and about four miles from the apphorage ground of vessels of ordinary draft, and wholly inaccassible to any craft drawing over six feet of water. The island, supposing that it could be built, of water. The island, supposing that it could be built, would be insufficient to accommodate the Quarantine of to-day much less that which would be required in the future. The five acre island on Otchard Shoals was out of the question entirely. He moved that the subject be referred to the Committee which had just reported on the West Bark. Adopted.

Mr. C. H. Maushall moved that the rulestand regulations recently adopted by the Commercial Powers of Europe in regard to lights and signals for preventing collisions at sea, he referred to a committee on the property of the was referred to a committee on the property in the property of the property of the wishes of his constitue. The matter was referred to a committee on the property in the property in the property in the wishes of his constitue.

tee: The matter was referred to the Committee on Sipuls, and the Chamber adjourned.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The regular monthly meeting of the American Insti-inte was held last night at the rooms in Broadway. There was an unusually large attendance of the mem-

The President, Mr. ROBERT L. PELL, took the The President, Mr. ROBERT L. PELL, took the Chair. The minutes were read and approved. The Trustees reported that they had petitioned the Common Council for a lease of Reservoir square for the purpose of creeting buildings for holding the Annual Fair of the American Institute. The Frustees also reported that they had offered to ronew the lease of the store and basement under the rooms of the Repository at No. 351 Brondway for a further period of three years to Messrs. Wiley & Co. for the annual rent of \$3,500, which offer had been accepted.

On motion of Mr. Bunting the proceedings of the trustees were not succioned.

Reports were received from the Corresponding Secretary, and also from the Board of Managers of the late Fair, which were accepted and ordered on file.

Valuable presents of books and documents were received from the Royal Agricultural Society of Vienna, Anstria, through the hands of the Austrian Consul-General.

A proposition for reducing the sainties of the officers of the Legiting which were raised more than 29 per the Legiting which were raised more than 29 per the legiting which were raised more than 29 per

Anstria, through the hands of the Austrian ConsulGeneral.

A proposition for reducing the salaries of the officers
of the Institute, which were raised more than 20 per
cent two years ago, elicited considerable discussion.
Mr. Hathawar, Gen. Hall and Mr. Vereners supporting the proposition, while Mr. Jacques took the
side of high salaries upon the grount that it would be
very cruel to pay their old servants so small a salary
as \$1,200 instead of \$1,500, which they get at present.

Dr. Reese doubted the right of the Institute, to
alter the salaries as proposed at the January meeting,
contending that it ought to have been done in Decemher, and moved that salaries remain as they are. The
question on the smendment being stated by the Casir
was declared carried. This leaves the salaries as follows: Agent, \$1,500, Clerk, \$1,500, Recording Secretary, \$1,000; Librarian, \$500; Messenger, \$150. A
proposition to make the President, Vice-Presidents
and Secretarics ex officio members of the Board of
Managers of the annual Pairs was adopted, when the
meeting adjourned to the next regular mouthly meeting, on the first Thursday in February.

An informal meeting was then organized on motion
of Mr. Besting.

informal meeting was then organized on metion Mr. BUSTING. Gen. Hall was called to the chair, and Thos. Gon-

Gen. Hall was called to the chair, and Thos. Gonwis appointed Scretary.

The object of the meeting was to take the necessary
steps for procuring the services of suitable officers and
members of the various standing committees to serve
coming the coming year, and to be elected on the
second Thorsday in February.

A Committee, consisting of thirteen members, was
appointed by nomination, to which the Chairman and
Secretary were edded, who are to report a suitable list
of names to be submitted to the adjourned meeting
which takes place on Thursday evening, Jan. 20, at 7
o'clock. The members of the Nominating Committee
have been notified by Gen. Hell to meet at the Institute Rooms on Tuesday evening, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock.

The Tammary Committee met last evening at the Wigwam; R. B. Connorty, Chairman protein., and W. A. GILCHRIST, Secretary. The First, Fifth and Twenty-second Wards were represented by opposing delegates, and three separate Committees of five each were appointed to take their cases into consideration, and report at the next meeting. ISAAC V. FOWLER was then elected Chairman for the present year by acclamation, and accepted the position with the sterectyped speech. James M. Marsh of the Tenth Ward was chosen Treasurer. The Committee then adjourned to Friday next.

The "Regulers" met at No. 163 Bowery; GEO. C.

Adjourned to Friday Best.

The "Regulars' met at No. 163 Bowery; Gro. C. Gener in the Chair. The report of the Conference Committee, recommending a sine die adjournment, was adopted, and the members having thus ceased to exist as a body, went to Mozart Hall.

The People's Committee met at Mozart Hall after the arrival of the Regulars, Mr. W. J. Brisley occurring the chair. The report of the Conference Committee the chair.

pying the chair. The report of the Conference Computtee, advising dissolution, was received, and at one

mittee, advising dissolution, was received, and at once adopted; and arrangements were made for holding primary elections on Monday night next, to elect delegates to form a new Committee on the ruins of the Regulars' and People's Committee.

The Hon. Fernando Wood, on invitation, addressed the meeting in a lengthy phillipic, denouncing the eachems and braves of the Tammany tribe, and recommending war to the knife. The Chairman and others followed in the same strain, and, on motion, the Republic Committee adjourned to meet no more. Prop'e's Committee adjourned, to meet no more.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN ELECTORS OF FELLOW-DEMOCRATS: When the organization of

political party becomes current and tyranolos, it is the its supporters, by popular revelution, to reform its defect However painful, it is often necessary to amputate an arm a rather than to lose life. The Sachems of Tammany So-

a political party becomes corrupt and tyrancless, it is the duty of its supporters, by popular revelation, to reform its defects. However paintink it is often necessary to amoutate an aron or a leg rather than to bee life. The Sacheme of Tammany Society, who assume all power, and exercise it with such tyrancy over Tammany Hall—the ancient and time honored headquarters of the Democracy in this city—have, by their repeated offense assist the principles of the party, become the rotten trunk which it is necessary to cure or lop off.

One or the other of these resources is the only course left to us. To save the party we must have a change of polley or a change of Feadquarters, which must be transferred to the courselof the people or to those whom the people select. Having tried the persuasive remedy long enough without avail to secomplish this, we have at last been forced to form an unknown to remove the facts and nation our noble local party, are to be lost to them forever.

Acting under this conviction and while this view of our duty at the less election, we made our entri into the political arene as the Bernocratic party, independent of Tammany Society dictation. We felt that it was necessary to show that our complaints were not founded upon personal disappointment but that we had a came which we were not afraid to present to the people.

Throd of listening to the oft repeated but still broken promise of the Sanhems, we knew that the only resource left consistent with self-respect was to assume the attitude of mee who know their lights, and were determined to maintain them. For these objects, we nominated an independent ticket.

We those an election entirely local or municipal in which to make our stand, thus avoiding jeoparding State of National party success. We entered the feld with great olde against in. Tammany had "the time honored pressign of the Cid Wigwam," which seems to be found to the party and in addition to the produce of the languary of the thousands, who, though symbolicly and handles forth to me least serve as a toutheation for movements. Which make instead a right to suppose that such an unsubstantial list true we had a right to suppose that such an unsubstantial expression of popular conformation would have had some immediate effect, but we regret to say such has not been the result. Instead of modifying and theorating their policy in compliance with the popular verdict—instead of a repudiation of the factorial power over the organization, the rains have been drawn yet tighter, and the desperate resolution is assumed of wintinging the mindful course with the desperate resolution is not weed of wintinging the mindful course with the desperate resolutions in something to the public whome. The coopy had the true of the property of the public whome. The coopy had the true of the public whome

in them.

year 1119.

Respired. That as the organization of the several Election District Associations cannot take place until after the action of the new densital Committee, the Democracy of the several Wards shall elect by general ticket as many delegates to the General Committee as here are Election Districts in the Ward, such delegates to be chosen so as to secure, so far as practicable, a research the faith process of such of said Districts.

shall be chosen by the archivered Committee.

Resolved, That such election shall be held on Monday, January 10, between the heurs of 6 and 8-p. m., and the Central Course 10, between the heurs of 6 and 8-p. m., and the Central Course 10, between the heurs of 6 and 8-p. m., and the Royar stall or

abali meet at the places where the police, on Monday, Jennary 17, at 7; o'clock o

VENEZUELA.

Correspondence of The Philadelphia Evening Journ Correspondence of The Philadelphia Evening Journal.

CARACAS, Dec. 15, 1858.

A majority of the members of the Convention having reported a recolution granting a general amsony to all political offenders up to the 29th ult., it was unarimously adopted, and will go in effect on New-Year's day, when the new Censtitution is to be published. Though nothing has been said in regard to Gen. Monagas, it is probable that he will not be allowed to return at once to the country. Monagas and his family are at Port au Spain, Trinidad, and not in Paris, as reported in the Spanish papers published in that city.

The Convention have authorized the Executive

First. The articles specified in the tariff of 1856, paying the same duty as per teriff of 1841, are to remain subject to the same duty.

Second: The articles paying a higher duty per tariff of 1856, as compared with the tariff of 1841, to be reduced 25 per cent.

Third. The articles admitted free per tariff of 1841, and not far tariff of 1856, to be admitted free.

Fourth: Iron, capper, agricultural implements, machinery for mills, from tubes for water and gas, for, and all sorts of materials

The new tariff, thus amended, is to go into effect on the let proximo.

The new law offers many advantages to the United States, as most of the articles admitted free are shipped from their ports. The new tariff allows a reduction on all kinds of provisions, and some few are

made free.
The new Constitution is at the end of the third read-The new Constitution is at the end of the third reading, and will be ready for publication in about a fertnight. The Provinces have the full control and measgement of their municipal laws and elections, with an
atterney appointed by the General Government. The
passport system has been entirely abolished, and all
persons are allowed to enter or leave the Republic
freely, unless the Courts, at the request of a creditor,
should exact previously the settlement of debte contracted in the country by parties on the eve of departing.

An English lawyer, Mr. Court, well acqueinted with An English lawyer, Mr. Court, well acquaiston when the Spanish language, has just arrived from Port auSpain, to inquire into the prosecution of Giuseppi, the
son in law of Gen. Menagas, who is still confined in
prison awaiting the decision of the Courts. There
has been great delay in this affair, in consequence of
the members of the Saperior Court excusing themselves from examining the matter on the graund of

the members of the special court excusion to the around of having previously pronounced an opinion on the subject, and the inability, for the same reason, to find lawyers to eccupy the bench, though the troe same in that the records present no charge against Gieseppi justifying imprisonment, and they are not willing to displease their master by an act of injustice.

A butcher at Laguayra, who supplied the English fleet with meat and provisions during the blockade of that nort last July, has presented his bill, amounting to \$565, to the English Consul, F. Staney, for payment, but the poor man has not able to go his money. He made an application to the Charge in Carazaa, who replied that Stacey received the money from the pursor of the steamer Lucifer, and is not ready or willing to give it to its right owner. Several existent Englishmen have addressed a disputch to the Hen. F. Orma, the English Charge d'Affaires, begging him to a quier into the matter for the credit of her linjusty's inversement.

ment. FROM PORT-AC PRINCE.-We lave the Repus d Commerce to Dec 18 from Port-sa-Prince, but find in it no political news whatever. The resume of the markets is as follows:

markets is as lonows:

PORT-AL-PRINCE, Dec. 18.—The week has been very snimated—Coffee having rises successively from 114 to 1178. The delivery was 6,423 bags, worgaing 787,588 fb. Logwood is que And at 506 but hav, been sold at 605, with delivery of \$13,500 fb. There are no advices from Cap and Jacoust.

CATES, Dec. 14.—Provisions have experienced a modification in price. Caffee, 1105 at 1128. Logwood in demand at 556 a 608.

een increased lately. Coffee scarce at 117 \$ 118].

JERRHIE, Dec. 14.—Springers is without a nimation. On the 12th the Hamburg schooner Alwine, Capt C. Terenifeld, from Caimsby, was lost on the rects of

Folle. The captain and erew abandoned the vessel,

which was taken care of by Lloyd's agents. New Year's presents were made by the season ticket passengers on sandry railroads in Boston, to favorite conductors.

The Supreme Court of Vermont has decided that adultery, committed by an insan, person, is not sufficient cause for divorce.

A sprig of divisity preaching on the fall and reportance of Peter, referred to "An crowing personage a" the feathered individual."